Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population and Dwellings
Census 2016

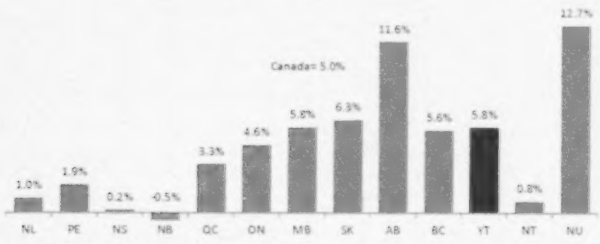
Highlights

- The 2016 Census of Population counted 35,874 people in Yukon as of May 10, 2016.
- Yukon's population growth rate of 5.8% between the censuses of 2011 and 2016 was the fourth-highest in Canada, tied with Manitoba.
- The population growth in the Whitehorse census subdivision (CSD) accounted for 91.5% of Yukon's population growth.
- Between the censuses of 2011 and 2016, the total number of private dwellings in Yukon increased 10.6% while the number of private dwellings occupied by usual residents grew by 7.8%.

In May 2016, Statistics Canada conducted the 2016 Census of Population to count people according to their usual place of residence as of May 10, 2016, and to collect other relevant information. The first set of results with population (not adjusted for under-coverage) and dwelling counts were released on February 8, 2017. This was the first of six releases of census results in 2017.

For Yukon, the counts are grouped into 36 census subdivisions (CSDs). The CSDs represent municipalities as determined by provincial/territorial legislation or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes (e.g., Settlements and unorganized territories).

Population Growth by Province and Territory
(2011 to 2016 Census Counts)



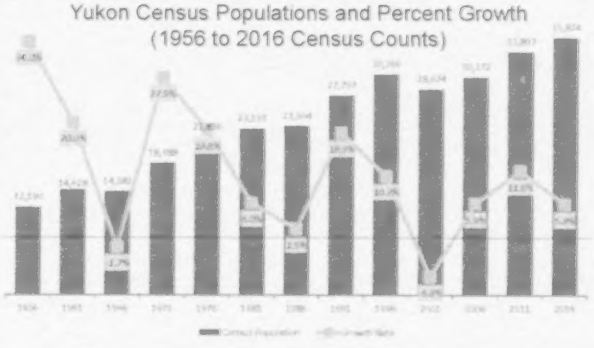
Yukon's 2016 census population count of 35,874 represented an increase of 5.8% from the 2011 census population count of 33,847. This quinquennial growth rate was the fourth highest among Canada's provinces and territories, tied with Manitoba. Nunavut had the highest growth rate (12.7%) followed by Alberta (11.6%) and Saskatchewan (6.3%).

In the 2016 Census, Nunavut's population (35,944) surpassed Yukon's population (35,874) for the first time, resulting in Yukon having the smallest population of all provinces and territories.

The population growth rate in Yukon between the censuses of 2011 and 2016 was 5.8%. This was down from the growth rate of 11.6% between the censuses of 2006 to 2011. The slower growth rate was mainly due to interprovincial migration losses.

Due to a small population base, Yukon is prone to relatively larger swings in population growth rate than the provinces are. However, in the past 10 censuses, Yukon's population has continued to grow with the exception of the 2001 Census when Yukon had a population decline mainly due to the Faro mine closure.

Yukon Census Populations and Percent Growth
(1956 to 2016 Census Counts)



Other Census Information

- 2016 Census Topic: Population and Dwelling Counts: http://bit.ly/2k2TRG1
- Statistics Canada's Census Profile of Yukon, including Whitehorse and other census subdivisions: http://bit.ly/2kcQWuC
- GeoSearch - an interactive tool which helps locate and relate census data to geographic areas: http://bit.ly/2lB2eXd
- Focus on Geography Series, 2016: http://bit.ly/2mdoCWO

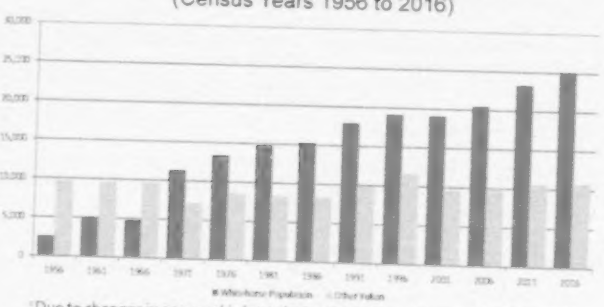
Population Change in Whitehorse

In 1971, the number of Yukoners in the Whitehorse CSD (city) surpassed the number of Yukoners in the rest of the territory; that ratio has been growing ever since.

In the 2016 Census, the Whitehorse CSD's population of 25,085 represented 69.9% of Yukon's population.

The population in the *census agglomeration* (CA) of Whitehorse (which includes Lake Laberge 1, Macpherson-Grizzly Valley, Marsh Lake, Mt. Lorne, Ibex Valley, Whitehorse City and Whitehorse Unorganized) at 28,225 accounted for 78.6% of the total Yukon population. This represents an increase of 1.8 percentage points compared to 2011 (76.8%).

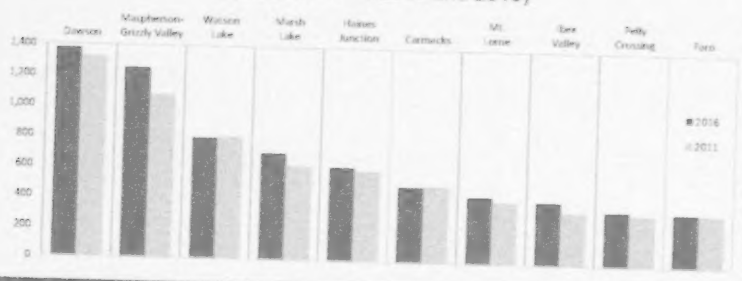
Whitehorse[1] and Other Yukon Population
(Census Years 1956 to 2016)



[1]Due to changes in geographic boundaries, Whitehorse (census subdivision) population figures may not be strictly comparable.

Population Change in Census Subdivisions

Selected Population Counts
(Census Years 2011 and 2016)



Yukon's population growth of 5.8% between the censuses of 2011 and 2016 was not uniform across communities. The increase of 1,809 people in the Whitehorse CSD accounted for 91.5% of the total population increase in Yukon.

Between the censuses of 2011 and 2016, the population of Dawson and Haines Junction increased 4.2% and 3.4%, respectively, while that of Watson Lake decreased 1.5%.

Geography	Population, 2016	Population, 2011	Population, % change	Land area in square kilometres, 2016	Population density per square kilometre, 2016
Beaver Creek (Settlement)	93	103	-9.7%	27.1	3.4
Burwash Landing (Settlement)	72	95	-24.2%	30.1	2.4
Carcross[1]	336	342	-1.8%	16.9	19.9
Carmacks (Village)	493	503	-2.0%	37.0	13.3
Dawson (Town)	1,375	1,319	4.2%	32.5	42.4
Destruction Bay (Settlement)	55	35	57.1%	13.6	4.1
Faro (Town)	348	344	1.2%	203.6	1.7
Haines Junction (Village)	613	593	3.4%	34.5	17.8
Ibex Valley (Hamlet)	411	346	18.8%	209.1	2.0
Keno Hill (Settlement)	20	28	-28.6%	53.9	0.4
Macpherson-Grizzly Valley (Unorganized)	1,245	1,072	16.1%	1,833.8	0.7
Marsh Lake (Unorganized)	696	619	12.4%	821.2	0.8
Mayo (Village)	200	226	-11.5%	1.1	188.7
Mt. Lorne (Hamlet)	437	408	7.1%	160.2	2.7
Old Crow (Settlement)	221	245	-9.8%	14.2	15.6
Pelly Crossing (Settlement)	353	336	5.1%	32.4	10.9
Ross River (Settlement)	293	352	-16.8%	20.6	14.2
Tagish (Settlement)	249	391	-36.3%	45.6	5.5
Teslin[2]	263	260	1.2%	29.8	8.8
Upper Liard (Settlement)	125	132	-5.3%	5.7	21.8
Watson Lake (Town)	790	802	-1.5%	6.1	129.4
Whitehorse (City)	25,085	23,276	7.8%	416.5	60.2
Whitehorse (Unorganized)	326	287	13.6%	5,046.7	0.1
Yukon (Unorganized)	1,515	1,495[r]	1.3%	465,520.8	0.0
Other[3]	260	288[r]	-9.7%	99.8	2.6
Yukon	**35,874**	**33,897**	**5.8%**	**474,712.7**	**0.1**

[1]Carcross includes census subdivisions: Carcross (Settlement) and Carcross 4 (Self-government)
[2]Teslin includes census subdivisions: Teslin (Village), Teslin Land, and Teslin Post 13 (Self-government)
[3]Other includes census subdivisions: Champagne Landing 10, Kloo Lake, Klukshu, Two Mile and Two and One-Half Mile Village (Indian settlements); Johnsons Crossing, Stewart Crossing, and Swift River (Settlements); and Lake Laberge 1 and Moosehide Creek 2 (Self-governments)

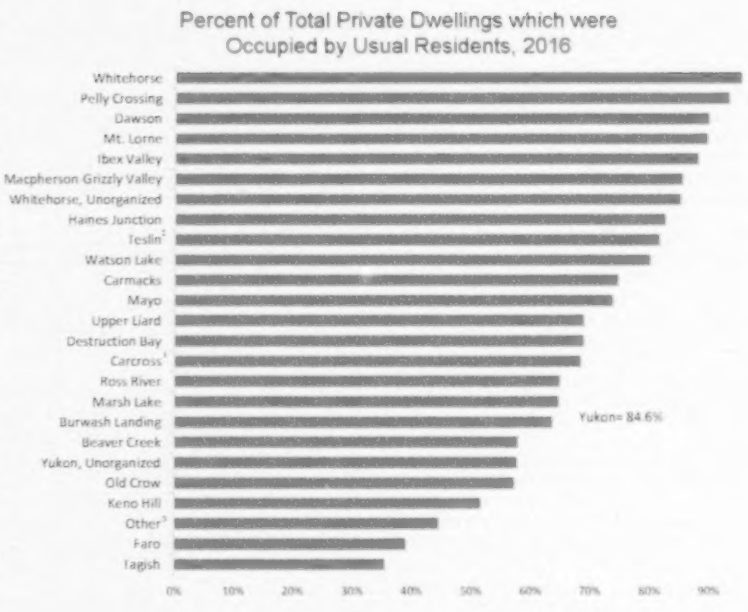
Dwellings, Yukon and Census Subdivisions

The 2016 Census counted 17,987 private dwellings in Yukon. Of those, 15,215 or 84.6% were occupied by usual residents.

Between the censuses of 2011 and 2016, the total number of private dwellings in Yukon increased by 10.6%, while the number of those dwellings occupied by usual residents grew by 7.8%.

The number of private dwellings occupied by usual residents in Whitehorse (CSD) increased 9.4%, while that for Dawson, Haines Junction and Watson Lake increased 7.8%, 6.5% and 2.0%, respectively.

Note: Statistics Canada defines a "dwelling" as a set of living quarters. "Private dwellings" refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside the building or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of some other person or group of persons. An 'occupied private dwelling' refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents were temporarily absent on May 10, 2016.



Geography	Total private dwellings, 2016	Total private dwellings, 2011	Total private dwellings, growth or decline	Private dwellings occupied by usual residents, 2016	Private dwellings occupied by usual residents, 2011	Private dwellings occupied by usual residents, growth or decline
Beaver Creek (Settlement)	71	76	-6.6%	41	52	-21.2%
Burwash Landing (Settlement)	74	73	1.4%	47	50	-6.0%
Carcross[1]	246	221	11.3%	168	166	1.2%
Carmacks (Village)	271	246	10.2%	202	196	3.1%
Dawson (Town)	756	727	4.0%	678	629	7.8%
Destruction Bay (Settlement)	32	32	0.0%	22	17	29.4%
Faro (Town)	444	444	0.0%	173	167	3.6%
Haines Junction (Village)	336	301	11.6%	277	260	6.5%
Ibex Valley (Hamlet)	216	155	39.4%	190	138	37.7%
Keno Hill (Settlement)	33	20	65.0%	17	20	-15.0%
Macpherson-Grizzly Valley (Unorganized)	647	567	14.1%	552	468	17.9%
Marsh Lake (Unorganized)	531	438	21.2%	343	305	12.5%
Mayo (Village)	133	134	-0.7%	98	115	-14.8%
Mt. Lorne (Hamlet)	219	187	17.1%	196	170	15.3%
Old Crow (Settlement)	189	162	16.7%	108	109	-0.9%
Pelly Crossing (Settlement)	159	145	9.7%	148	132	12.1%
Ross River (Settlement)	199	184	8.2%	129	150	-14.0%
Tagish (Settlement)	400	432	-7.4%	142	206	-31.1%
Teslin[2]	151	159	-5.0%	123	115	7.0%
Upper Liard (Settlement)	80	87	-8.0%	55	65	-15.4%
Watson Lake (Town)	447	417	7.2%	357	350	2.0%
Whitehorse (City)	10,710	9,649	11.0%	10,187	9,309	9.4%
Whitehorse (Unorganized)	173	155	11.6%	147	126	16.7%
Yukon (Unorganized)	1,216	1,011[r]	20.3%	702	675[r]	4.0%
Other[3]	254	237[r]	7.2%	113	127[r]	-11.0%
Yukon	**17,987**	**16,259**	**10.6%**	**15,215**	**14,117**	**7.8%**

[1]Carcross includes census subdivisions: Carcross (Settlement) and Carcross 4 (Self-government)
[2]Teslin includes census subdivisions: Teslin (Village), Teslin Land, and Teslin Post 13 (Self-government)
[3]Other includes census subdivisions: Champagne Landing 10, Kloo Lake, Klukshu, Two Mile and Two and One-Half Mile Village (Indian settlements); Johnsons Crossing, Stewart Crossing, and Swift River (Settlements); and Lake Laberge 1 and Moosehide Creek 2 (Self-governments)

Census Information

About the Census

Every five years Statistics Canada conducts a census of every person in Canada. The information collected is the primary source of comparable, reliable demographic data in Canada; it is used by governments, businesses, associations, and many others in decision-making processes that affect everyone.

Census vs. Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS) population figures

Statistics Canada's census population count in Yukon as of May 10, 2016 was 35,874, while the YBS population estimate as of April 30, 2016 (the nearest comparable date) was 37,690. This is a difference of 1,816. Differences are regularly seen between census population count and YBS population estimate.

The 2016 Census population counts released on February 8, 2017 do not account for net under-coverage. Statistics Canada will use Yukon administrative data files, along with their own databases, to conduct the Reverse Record Check (a survey) to calculate under-coverage. In addition, Statistics Canada will check the census data to find people who were counted more than once to calculate over-coverage. These two results—under-coverage and over-coverage—will be used to estimate net under-coverage.

Historically, the territories have higher rates of net under-coverage than the provinces due to difficulties in conducting a census in the North. Yukon's net under-coverage rates for the last 3 Censuses have been 3.9% in 2011, 5.6% in 2006 and 4.7% in 2001.

Statistics Canada will release final population estimates adjusted for net under-coverage in late 2018. It is very likely that the adjusted figure and the YBS estimate will be more closely aligned, as they were for the 2011 Census.

What's next?

Additional statistics from the 2016 Census of Population will be available in the coming months of 2017:

- May 3, 2017:
  - Age and sex
  - Type of Dwelling
- August 2, 2017:
  - Families, households and marital status
  - Language
- September 13, 2017:
  - Income
- October 25, 2017:
  - Immigration and ethnocultural diversity
  - Housing
  - Aboriginal peoples
- November 29, 2017:
  - Education
  - Labour
  - Journey to Work
  - Language of Work
  - Mobility and migration

Yukon
Finance
Bureau of Statistics

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